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ABSTRACT

A revised version of a 1963 guide to British government publications lists U.K. departments, committees and other agencies which issue documents relating to education, and regular publications which make up the literature of education. Each agency and its relationship to the subject is explained and its publishing role summarized; building bulletins, curriculum pamphlets, annual reports and other publications of the Department of Education and Science are listed and explained. An introduction explains how various materials are listed and cataloged and how reprints may be obtained. Addresses for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, the government publisher, are included. (SK)

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BRITISH GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING EDUCATION:

An Introductory Guide

J. E. VAUGHAN

AND

MICHAEL ARGLES

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
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Foreword

The first edition of this guide was produced in cyclostyled form by Michael Argles in August, 1963. Continuing requests for copies indicated that it had proved valuable and so the Institute Library Sub-Committee decided to publish an edition in a more permanent form in 1965.

Many changes have taken place since the original compilation was made and extensive revision has again been necessary but this third edition makes no higher claim than to be a brief introduction to assist students to find their way into one section of the documentation of education in this country.

J. E. Vaughan

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
CHRISTMAS, 1968

Introduction

Official publications of this country are almost invariably published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office (H.M.S.O.), though certain departmental memoranda, circulars, etc., emanate directly from government departments either in printed or duplicated form and these are not listed or supplied by H.M.S.O. It should particularly be noted the H.M.S.O. is the *publisher*, never the author, of official documents, for which the departments themselves are considered the authors or originators. Pamphlets issued directly by departments are frequently lacking dates of publication but the month and year can be discovered sometimes by examining the printer's coding at the end, especially if the printer is the Stationery Office.

Publications of H.M.S.O. are on sale to the public, and widely distributed free to interested government departments, Parliament, and other bodies.

Increasing attention has been devoted to the design of H.M.S.O. books and pamphlets, many of which reach a very high standard of typography and lay-out, for since the war it has had a Typographical Design and Layout Section. The improvements have been most noticeable in the Non-Parliamentary publications but not confined to them.

For the purpose of the Civil Service, official publications are often divided into two categories: Parliamentary and Non-Parliamentary but the distinction between these two types is sometimes difficult to appreciate. Obviously the reports of Royal Commissions, Government White Papers on policy, and similar documents will be presented to Parliament by Royal Command (hence the term 'Command Papers'), but other reports often seem subject to a purely arbitrary decision. For example the *Report of the Committee on Maladjusted Children* (the Underwood Report), 1955, was not officially presented to Parliament by the Minister of Education, but on the other hand the *Report of the Committee on Children and Young Persons*, 1960 (the Ingleby Report), which to all intents and purposes would appear to be a document of a similar character, has the words on its title page: 'Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department by Command of Her Majesty, October 1960'. Similarly the annual report of the Secretary of State for Education and Science is officially presented to Parliament, and this is in fact a statutory requirement, while the very important biennial report of the Department's Chief Medical Officer is not. Of two apparently equally significant reports, the Barlow Report (*Scientific manpower*, 1946) was a 'Command paper' but the Percy Report (*Higher technological education*, 1945) was not. Unless there is in fact a statutory requirement to present, the decision one way or the other seems to rest with the Minister concerned. The distinction is based on constitutional history and practice and influences the arrangement of official lists and indexes.

Other publications in the Parliamentary category are (i) House of Lords Papers and Bills (ii) House of Commons Papers (iii) House of Commons Bills (iv) Public General Acts (v) Local and Private Acts (vi) Measures of the National Assembly of the Church of England (vii) Parliamentary Debates (viii) Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, Minutes of the House of Lords, etc.

For further information on Parliamentary and Non-Parliamentary Papers see H.M. Treasury, *Official publications*, 1958, and in relation to education see D. J. T. Englefield, 'Education in British government publications' in *Education libraries bulletin* (University of London Institute of Education), Spring, 1959, and Miss P. M. Downie's chapter 'The Ministry of Education' in R. Staveley, ed., *Government information and the research worker*, 1952, which have historical interest.

Official publications are catalogued and referred to by the name of the department responsible for them. Special reports issued by committees are popularly called by the name of the chairmen (e.g. the 'Carr Report', that is 'GREAT BRITAIN. Ministry of Labour and National Service. National Joint Advisory Committee. *Training for skill: recruitment and training of young workers in industry: report by a sub-committee*. H.M.S.O. 1958.') This custom is unofficial but is used in some government publications. The popular method, although

having the virtue of brevity, has dangers in that the report may be almost impossible to identify in the catalogue of a large library, unless this provides a cross reference from the name of the chairman, and it may even mislead seriously as several of the prominent public figures associated with famous reports have chaired more than one committee (e.g. Sir John Wolfenden) and these committees may have been set up by a variety of bodies which take responsibility for the publication of the report. Some libraries may go to what can be described as the opposite extreme of including all the information for its heading that can be gleaned from all sources and are obvious to a reader with publication in his hand but infuriating to those who wish to use the catalogue as a finding tool after locating the desired item in the bibliographically imperfect but indispensable official indexes. Some libraries omit the country of origin from the heading but this seems to indicate a too parochial outlook. The choice of 'ENGLAND' in place of 'GREAT BRITAIN' may lead to some bizarre headings. The custom of using such inversions as 'Education and Science, Department of' is also found. This is an attempt to bring publications together in spite of changes in the name of the department. The sections 78-86 of the new *Anglo-American cataloguing rules . . . British text*, Library Association, 1967, represent policies avoiding some of the extremes found in current catalogues and even if not adopted fully will influence library practice.

The Stationery Office acts as bookseller although not the publisher to a wide range of bodies including Arts Council of Great Britain (*Annual report*), British Council (*Annual report* only), British Film Institute (*Outlook*), British Museum, and British Museum (Natural History) (catalogues, periodicals, pamphlets, etc.), National Institute for Research in Nuclear Science, Science Research Council, and U.K.A.E.A. It is the agent in Great Britain for certain overseas governments, e.g. Canada (selected titles only) and international organisations, e.g. Council of Europe, O.E.C.D., and U.N.E.S.C.O. It does not act for Commonwealth Government Printers (other than the exception listed above) and has ceased to be agent of the United States Government Printing Office. For details see the annual supplement to *Government publications* called *International organisations and overseas agencies publications* 196 . . .

H.M.S.O. issues daily (which include reprints and Statutory Instruments), monthly, and annual lists of new publications, with a five-year consolidated index, and there are also sectional lists, giving, under each department of state, the publications of the department which are currently available. That for the Department of Education and Science is *Sectional List No.* 2 and 36 the Scottish Department of Education. These are free to applicants.

Libraries which maintain a special catalogue of official publications may use the H.M.S.O. service of sets of index cards.

The complete range of H.M.S.O. activities was graphically and interestingly described and illustrated in *Published by H.M.S.O.: a brief guide to official publications*, 1960, and another useful, though more official, guide is *Official indexes, lists, guides, catalogues*, 1957. Library students and others interested in greater detail may find useful J. G. Ollé, *An introduction to British Government publications*, Association of Assistant Librarians, 1965.

Numbering of Parliamentary Papers

The most easily reported reference to a paper is its command number. The numbered series published since 1833 are

First	1833—1869	1—4222
Second	1870—1899	C.1—C.9550
Third	1900—1918	Cd.1—Cd. 9239
Fourth	1919—1956	Cmd.—Cmd. 9889
Fifth	1956—	Cmnd.1—

The terms 'White Paper' and 'Blue Book' are commonly used. A 'White Paper' is merely a Parliamentary Paper not thick enough to receive a protective covering. When required the covering is traditionally blue, but not invariably so. Public Bills are readily identified as they are printed on pale green paper.

Historical material

The tracing of older official publications can cause considerable difficulty. The student should read Ollé's sixth chapter but note carefully that the volumes published by Professor and Mrs Percy Ford are *selective*. Headings and titles given in the Fords' *Breviate of parliamentary papers* and in the indexes of the H.M.S.O. *Catalogue of government publications* (published under various titles since 1922) may not be identified in library catalogues with any speed. The Fords' *A guide to parliamentary papers: what they are: how to find them: how to use them*, 1956 should also be consulted.

Few libraries have very extensive holdings of original nineteenth century editions; for specialist education libraries see 'Section E. Government publications up to and including 1918' of Dr C. W. J. Higson *Sources for the history of education: a list of material (including school books) contained in the Libraries of the Institutes and Schools of Education, together with works from the libraries of the Universities of Nottingham and Reading* (Library Association, 1967) and *Supplements*. This also has a valuable index to authors of government publications.

Reprints of historical material

The availability of source materials will be improved dramatically in the next few years, in libraries with sufficient funds, with the reprinting of parliamentary papers by Frank Cass & Co. and by the Irish University Press. The chief editorial advisers for the I.U.P. are Emeritus Professor P. Ford and Mrs G. Ford with T. P. O'Neill as editorial director. The reprint is arranged on a subject basis and will also be available on microfilm. The I.U.P. distributes free on request from 141 Thomas Street, Dublin, 8, *British parliamentary papers: a monograph on blue books* by T. P. O'Neill. Micro Methods, Ltd., of East Ardsley, Wakefield, publish microfilms of some nineteenth century parliamentary papers including certain of the great commissions on education (e.g. Cross, Taunton and Bryce Commissions). Details of these and other forms of reprints should be obtained from the publishers.

Addresses

H.M.S.O. publications can be purchased from government bookshops at the following addresses:

BIRMINGHAM, 1:	258-259 Broad Street
BRISTOL, 1:	50 Fairfax Street
CARDIFF:	109 St Mary Street, CF1 1JW
EDINBURGH, 2:	13a Castle Street
LONDON:	49 High Holborn, W.C.1 and 423 Oxford Street, W.1
MANCHESTER, 2:	Brazennose House, Brazennose Street

There are official agents in thirty-seven other towns (including two in the Republic of Ireland). Addresses of these together with the overseas agents' may be found in H.M.S.O. lists and indexes, e.g. on the back cover pages of the annual *Catalogue of government publications*.

Publications can also be obtained through commercial booksellers or by post from P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

United Kingdom Departments

The following United Kingdom departments, committees, etc. are authors of literature concerned with education. This list is not exhaustive.

1. Advisory Council on Scientific Policy (A.C.S.P.)

This has been at various times under the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Minister for Science. Its functions can best be judged by reference to its annual reports, but briefly it advised the government on general scientific and educational policy in their higher spheres. This council was wound up in 1964. Its Committee on Scientific Manpower issued important reports under the chairmanship of Sir Solly Zuckerman.

2. Board of Education

This was the fore-runner (before 1944) of the now superseded Ministry of Education. It had a Welsh Department.

3. Board of Education (Isle of Man)

The Isle of Man has its own government in Douglas, and its education is in the hands of the Isle of Man Board of Education, which publishes a few reports and regulations.

4. Central Office of Information

This official body issues from time to time booklets concerned with education (e.g. *Technological education in Britain* and *Universities in Britain*). In March, 1965, *Reference material on United Kingdom home affairs obtainable from the Central Office of Information* was issued and this (a) lists the available publications and (b) notes those which are obtainable from the Distribution Unit, Reference Division, Room 420, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1., and (c) those to be ordered from the Stationery Office.

5. Charity Commission

Until the creation of the Board of Education the Charity Commissioners had important links with education in certain fields. There are numerous charitable trusts with aims relating to education but the powers of the commissioners over these endowments are exercised by the Department of Education and Science.

6. Civil Service Commission

This is an independent body which organises recruitment to the many branches of the Civil Service and has published, for example, *Civil service posts for graduates*.

7. Colonial Office

This issued occasional reports on education in British colonies and dependencies. Its responsibilities have diminished with time and areas formerly under its control now publish through their own Government Printers. In October 1966 it merged into the Commonwealth Relations Office to form the Commonwealth Office.

8. Committee of Council on Education

This was a special department of the Privy Council set up by Order in Council in 1839 to superintend the grants made by the Government for the erection of schools and training colleges. Its place was taken by the Education Department in February 1856.

9. Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee

Set up in 1960 as a result of the First Commonwealth Education Conference it receives information from governments on the progress of educational schemes. It publishes an annual report and other publications; e.g. *Language and communication in the Commonwealth*, 1965; *Correspondence courses in the training of teachers: a survey of current practice in the commonwealth* (by J. L. Ewing), 1966,

Education and training of technicians 1967. Its quarterly *News-letter* is published by the Education Division, Commonwealth Secretariat, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.1. H.M.S.O. sells, but does not publish the annual reports of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. The annual reports of the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom appear as House of Commons Papers.

10. Commonwealth Office

Together with the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Overseas Development this department presented to Parliament the annual reports of the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom, merged in 1968 with the Foreign Office to become the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

11. Decimal Currency Board

This Board was appointed in February 1967, under the chairmanship of Lord Fiske to examine in detail the problems of changing the currency to a decimal system and to organize a programme of guidance to the public.

12. Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland

The Secretary of State for Scotland exercises financial control over the agricultural colleges through this Department. Information about its work can be found in its publication *Agricultural research advisory services and education in Scotland*, 1965.

13. Department of Economic Affairs

The First Secretary of State's command paper (Cmnd. 2764) *The national plan*, 1965, has an important section on education. The various regional economic planning councils reporting to the Department make proposals affecting or relating to educational provision in their areas.

14. The Department of Education and Science

The Department, which replaced the Ministry of Education from 1st April 1964, is organised in branches concerned with schools, further education, teachers and kindred subjects in England and Wales, universities in Great Britain, and with civil science. The branch concerned with universities is responsible for their total needs for grants both recurrent and capital and replies generally to Parliamentary questions relating to universities; it is not concerned with the detailed allocation of funds to individual institutions, for their academic policy or for their administrative procedures. Specialist branches for health, buildings, statistics, law and information are available to provide professional advice for all branches. The Department's responsibilities in Wales are looked after by the Education Office for Wales, whose headquarters is in Cardiff.

The Department does not run any schools or technical colleges, or engage any teachers, or prescribe any textbooks or curricula, but it does:

set minimum standards of educational provision;

control the rate, distribution and nature of educational building;

control teacher training and supply and determine the principles governing recognition of teachers as qualified;

administer a superannuation scheme for teachers;

arrange for the incorporation of estimates of local education expenditure in provision for general grant;

support financially by direct grant a limited number of institutions of a special kind;

support some research at all levels within the educational system, through the agency of the National Foundation for Educational Research, university departments and other bodies;

settle disputes, for example, between a parent and a local education authority, or between a local education authority and the managers of a school.

Relations with the universities are conducted through the University Grants Committee. Its duties for civil science are carried out by a number of research councils, including the Medical and the Agricultural Research Councils, the

Natural Environment Research Council and the Science Research Council. The Secretary of State is advised concerning finance for the research councils by the Council on Scientific Policy.

There is a Secretary of State responsible for the work of the whole department and he is assisted by two Ministers of State, and two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries with responsibility for the arts and sport respectively. Many changes were effected through the *Science and Technology Act*, 1965, which took effect on 23rd March 1965, and which was the outcome of the report of the committee whose chairman was Sir Burke Trend (Cmnd. 2171). Other changes stem from discussions arising from the Robbins Report.

15. Department of Employment and Productivity

This Department was created in April 1968, and took over all the functions of the former Ministry of Labour together with responsibilities of the Department of Economic Affairs for the prices and incomes policies of the government. Through its interest in industrial training, youth employment and its manpower studies it has a significant influence on education. Its series *Choice of careers* and the editions of its *Careers guide: opportunities in the professions, industry and commerce* (7th ed., 1968) provide useful information for school leavers and others. Under section 11 (3) of the *Industrial Training Act*, 1964 it receives the reports of the Central Training Council. The first of these reports was published in 1965 as House of Commons Paper 352. The Central Training Council has published a series of *Memoranda* concerned with various aspects of industrial training, e.g. *Memorandum no. 3, the use of programmed instruction in industrial training*. Its Commercial and Clerical Training Committee issued in 1966 *Training for commerce and the office*, in 1968 *Training of export staff* (Chairman Sir W. Haughton). In 1966 a Committee on the Training of Training Officers under the chairmanship of Mr R. G. Bellamy reported on *Introductory courses*. A further series of the Department is *Training information papers*, and *Industrial training research register*. The minister also receives the reports of the National Youth Employment Council. The first of a series of *Manpower studies* was *The pattern for the future*, and when the ministry was the Ministry of Labour and National Service it published, with the Lord President of the Council's Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, *Scientific and engineering manpower in Great Britain* (the Zuckerman Report) 1956. The training of the disabled is the responsibility of this Department, which, when the Ministry of Labour received from its Standing Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Disabled Persons an account called *Services for the disabled*, 2nd. ed. 1961.

16. Department of Health and Social Security

This recently established department combines the functions of the former Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Security.

Social workers, hospitals, child health, and for the moment, training centres for severely subnormal children are four subjects which impinge on education and which fall within the province of this department. For an example see the former Ministry of Health's *The welfare of children in hospital*, 1959, and its *Post-certificate training and education of nurses*, 1966, from a subcommittee chaired by Miss M. B. Powell of the Central Health Services Council.

In 1967 the former Ministry of Social Security published *Circumstances of families: report of an enquiry by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance with the co-operation of the National Assistance Board, (subsequently combined to form the Ministry of Social Security)*. The title is some indication of the transformation of welfare organisation in recent years.

17. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

This department was under the Minister for Science but its importance requires separate consideration. Its main publications, e.g. the annual *Scientific research in British universities*, were concerned with higher scientific and technological activities. It administered the National Lending Library for Science and Technology at Boston Spa, Yorkshire, which has its own series of publications, and

co-ordinated the work of many research establishments and associations. The work of this department has been re-organised and now forms part of the empire of the Department of Education and Science, but some of its functions have been transferred to the Ministry of Technology.

18. Education Department

This was the central department of educational administration, with the Department of Science and Art, until 1899, when it was replaced by the Board of Education. Its most notable publications were probably the *Special reports on educational subjects* which provided a vivid picture of comparative education at the turn of the century.

19. Forestry Commission

The interests of the Forestry Commission in education are covered by its Education Branch and are described in its own publication *Forestry in Great Britain*, 1964. As a result of changes given constitutional effect by an Order in Council which came into force on 1st April 1965, ministerial responsibility for forestry in England belonged to the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources, in Wales to the Secretary of State for Wales, while the Secretary of State for Scotland retained his responsibilities north of the border.

The educational and other non-commercial possibilities of many of the Commission's properties were examined by Dr W. E. S. Mutch in *Forestry Commission booklet no.* 21. *Public recreation in national forests: a factual survey*, 1968.

20. General Register Office

Although not directly concerned with 'education' its statistical work forms an essential basis for educational planning and research. For examples: *Classification of occupations* and the statistical data arising from census returns (e.g. *Census* 1961, *England and Wales, education tables*, 1966). Scotland has its own General Register Office and publications.

21. Government Social Survey

This department is administratively responsible to Treasury Ministers. It conducts research into the circumstances, attitudes and behaviour of large or small groups at the request of other government departments. Some examples of its work bearing on education are: Social survey 353/B *Adults' and adolescents' smoking habits and attitudes* (by A. C. McKennell and R. K. Thomas); Social Survey 354 *Undergraduates' attitudes to school teaching as a career* (by R. Morton-Williams and others); and Social Survey 386 *Mobility and reading habits of the blind* (by P. G. Gray and Jean E. Todd).

22. Home Office

Children in care, juvenile delinquency, approved schools, the probation service and remand homes all come under the aegis of the Home Office, through the agency of its Children's Department. It is also responsible for the prison education service. In 1964 it published, perhaps unexpectedly, the report of the inter-departmental committee called—*The demand for agricultural graduates.*

The Home Office has its Research Unit which publishes reports including *Studies in the causes of delinquency and the treatment of offenders*, a series by individual, named, authors. Other work with juvenile delinquents can be seen in, for example, *Statistics relating to approved schools, remand homes and attendance centres in England and Wales for the year* 1966 (House of Commons paper no. 541 for the 1966/67 Session) and in such special reports as *Administration of punishment at Court Lees approved school: report of inquiry by Mr Edward Brian Gibbens, Q.C.* (Cmnd. 3367). With the Scottish Home and Health Department it issues, with corrections and amendment lists from time to time, *Directory of probation areas, probation officers and approved probation hostels and homes.* In Command Paper 3601, 1968, *Children in trouble*, a new look was taken at its policies and many, possibly controversial, changes were proposed.

Its advisory council on child care introduced a lighter note into official advice with (the first of a series) *Begone dull care: an informal guide to residential care of children* (by B. Vincent).

Cmnd. 3703 in 1968 presented by this department, the Department of Education and Science, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Ministry of Health and called *Report of the committee on local authority and allied personal social services* (the Seebohm Report). This was a wide ranging review of many state services affecting families in England and Wales. Amongst its proposals was the important recommendation that local education authorities should become responsible for the education and training of all sub-normal children and should take over the junior training centres.

In October 1968 an order brought into operation Part II of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, by which the Home Office, in place of the Department of Education and Science, became responsible for the laws governing employment of young children. To give guidance to parents and others it has published *The law on performances by children*, 1968.

23. House of Commons

For a description of House of Commons Papers see Ollé pages 28 to 29.

The official reports of debates of the two Houses, 'Hansard', are important, especially for ministerial statements and announcements; there are weekly and Sessional indexes to these.

Important for education are the various reports of the Estimates Committee such as that concerned with *Grants to universities and colleges* of the 1964-65 session. This contains important evidence and views of influential bodies on the financial position of British universities. A hotly disputed development has been the concern of the Committee of Public Accounts in the details of university administration in *Parliament and control of university finance* (House of Commons Paper no. 290 Session 1966-67). Members of the Commons have expressed their concern for a tighter parliamentary control over a number of areas of national policy by the setting up of select committees. That on Education and Science has considered the functions of Her Majesty's Inspectorate and of student-staff relations in universities, colleges of art and technical colleges. The training of teachers may also be considered. The meetings of these select committees result in the publication of *Minutes of evidence* and *Special reports*. The reactions of the Department of Education and Science and of the Scottish Education Department to the proposals on the inspectorate are contained in Cmnd. 3860 and Cmnd. 3859.

24. Industrial Training Boards

As a result of the *Industrial Training Act*, 1964, Section 8 (4) a series of Reports and statements of accounts are published as House of Commons Papers. Examples of these boards are:

Construction Industry Training Board
Engineering Industry Training Board
Iron and Steel Training Board
Shipbuilding Industry Training Board
Wool Industry Training Board

For a complete list see the latest edition of *The industrial training yearbook*, Kogan Page Ltd.

25. Lord Chancellor's Office

The Lord Chancellor is concerned to some extent with legal education. An example of this interest is the *Report of the committee on legal education for students from Africa* published in 1961. He is also, amongst many other duties, responsible for the Public Record Office.

26. Lord President of the Council

The educational functions of the Lord President were taken over by the Minister for Science (at one time the same man!). One very important report of the Lord President was *Scientific manpower*, 1946, (the Barlow Report).

27. Minister for Science

Most relevant documents were published by the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy or D.S.I.R. This Department was dissolved by S.I. 490/1964.

28. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

The responsibilities of this department for agricultural education, formerly frequently exercised in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, have now almost entirely passed to the Department of Education and Science.

Farm Institutes and other forms of agricultural education within the purview of local education authorities became the Ministry's responsibility in April 1959, and a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Alderman Lampard-Vachell reported in 1960 on the establishment and location of courses; and a year later on teachers in agricultural subjects, horticultural education and courses in such subjects for women. In April 1964, the Department of Education and Science assumed responsibility for the five agricultural colleges; and the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce has appointed an Advisory Committee on Agricultural Education.

29. Ministry of Defence

The Ministry combines the former service departments relating to the army, navy, and air force. Publications include pamphlets relating to physical education in the army, miscellaneous reports, (e.g. *Programmed instruction in the British armed forces: report on research and development* by D. Wallis and others) and material concerning cadet forces in schools.

30. Ministry of Education

From 1944 until 1st April 1964, this department was responsibile for duties now included in those of the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

31. Ministry of Education (Northern Ireland) See Section VI

The parliament and administration of Northern Ireland were established after the Government of Ireland Act 1920 as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act 1922.

32. Ministry of Housing and Local Government

First established in 1951 with the title of Local Government and Planning, its main duty is the supervision of the work of local authorities. Through its control of local rating systems and of the central government's rate support grants it exercises very considerable influence on education policies.

The Ministry's Committee on the Management of Local Government (1964-67) sitting under the chairmanship of Sir John Maud (now Lord Redcliffe-Maud) has caused sweeping changes in the committee system of local government in attempt to streamline decision taking. The functions and membership of local education authority committees have been altered as a result.

33. Ministry of Land and Natural Resources

Together with the Secretary of State for Wales this Ministry presented, in 1966, Cmnd. 2928 *Leisure in the countryside* which proposed a Countryside Commission amongst other aims. This was established by the Countryside Act 1968. This short lived Ministry has been dissolved and its functions transferred to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government except those relating to forestry which went to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

34. Ministry of Overseas Development, formerly **Department of Technical Co-operation**

The National Council for the Supply of Teachers Overseas, set up in September, 1960, was transferred to this new ministry in July 1965. Department of Education and Science Circular 10/60 Addendum No. 2, Appendix A gives the functions and membership of this council. It is responsible for the UNESCO National Commission for the United Kingdom. In 1966 it published *The report of the Higher Education Mission to the South Pacific appointed by agreement between the governments of Britain and New Zealand with the co-operation of the government of Australia* (chairman Sir Charles Morris).

35. Ministry of Public Building and Works

In 1963 the Minister published *A national building agency* (Cmnd. 2228) and

section 5 gives information about the Ministry of Education's encouragement to local authorities to join in building consortia to use industrialised building systems in their schools and colleges.

36. Ministry of Reconstruction

This was a short-lived department at the end of the 1914-18 war. See its 1919 *Adult Education Report*, which was reprinted by Parrish in 1956 with an introduction by Professor R. D. Walker.

37. Ministry of Technology

The Minister is responsible for guiding and stimulating the national effort to advance technology and new processes in British industry. He administers research establishments and aids some fifty autonomous industrial research associations. He is responsible for the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and the National Research Development Corporation and is chairman of the Advisory Council on Technology. With the Department of Education and Science this Ministry has published the report of the Committee on Manpower Resources for Science and Technology *A review of the scope and problems of scientific and technological manpower policy* (Cmnd. 2800), and *Education and training requirements for the electrical and mechanical manufacturing industries. Statistics of science and technology* is another joint publication.

38. National Board for Prices and Incomes

Under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Aubrey Jones, the 98th report of the Board called *Standing reference on the pay of university teachers in Great Britain* (Cmnd. 3866), 1968, found little favour in academic circles and was generally considered to reflect the present confusion in national attitudes to policy making in higher education. One critic, Dr W. H. F. Barnes of Liverpool University stated that 'in the process of examining salaries in the light of productivity—a notion the relevance of which to university work was not made clear—the report ranged with little understanding and less modesty over the wide complex area of university academic work and staffing'.

Report 15 dealt with *Scottish teachers' salaries* (1966).

39. National Incomes Commission

The third report of this body was the *Remuneration of academic staff in universities and colleges of advanced technology*, Cmnd. 2317 of March 1964.

40. Postmaster General

This department has no direct connection with education, but the *Report of the committee on broadcasting*, 1962, (Pilkington Report) is an exception. The Postmaster General is responsible to Parliament for broad questions of national policy concerning the television services of the B.B.C. and I.T.A. and of the B.B.C's sound broadcasting services. Broadcasting may assume a new importance in education with the advent of the 'open university'.

41. Prime Minister

From time to time the Prime Minister appoints special committees or 'sponsors' statements of policy which bear on the work of educationists. The Committee on Higher Education (the Robbins Report committee) is an example of the first (Cmnd. 2154); and *Immigration from the Commonwealth* (Cmnd. 2739) of the second for its sections 39 to 49 were devoted to educational problems.

42. Royal Commissions

These are appointed by the Crown to undertake specific enquiries set out in their terms of reference. In addition to the great commissions of inquiry into the universities, some other nineteenth century royal commissions of historical importance are *Report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education in England* (the Newcastle report) 1861, *Report of Her Majesty's commissioners appointed to inquire into the revenues and management of certain colleges and schools* (the Clarendon report)1864, *Schools inquiry commission* (the Taunton report) 1868, *Report of the royal commission on scientific instruction and*

the advancement of science (the Devonshire report) 1872-1875, *Report of the royal commission on the elementary education acts* (the Cross report) 1888, and *Report of the royal commission on secondary education* (the Bryce report) 1895.

A more recent example is the Royal Commission on Medical Education 1965-1968 sitting under the chairmanship of Lord Todd and reporting in 1968 (Cmnd. 3569).

Although not directly concerned with education the present Royal Commission on Local Government in England (Chairman Lord Redcliffe-Maud) which is expected to report early in 1969 will influence the pattern of organisation of local education authorities. The Department of Education and Science submitted its *Written evidence* in 1967. The Commission has published a series of *Research studies*. Those most closely concerning education are No. 4 *Performance and size of Local Education Authorities by the Local Government Operational Research Unit, Royal Institute of Public Administration.* No. 5 *Local Authority Services and the characteristics of administrative areas by the Government Social Survey.* No. 6 *School Management and government by the Research Unit on School Management and Government, University of London (Institute of Education).* No. 8 *The Inner London Education Authority: a study of divisional administration by Anthea Tinker.*

There is also a Royal Commission on Local Government in Scotland (Chairman Lord Wheatly) to which education authorities and professional associations have given published evidence.

43. Scottish Education Department (See Section V)

This Department is the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Scotland, and its administration and its publications are centred on Edinburgh. It issues its own annual report entitled *Education in Scotland in . . .*, some sections of which are also issued separately each year. It covers some subjects that are in England the responsibility of the Home Office. The Secretary of State exercises his functions relating to school health through the Scottish Home and Health Departments. He administers the Royal Scottish Museum. The supervision of the training of teachers and issue of teachers' certificates, the regulation of teachers' salaries, and the administration of students' awards and of teachers' superannuation schemes are also among the Department's duties.

The Department was originally constituted under the Education (Scotland) Act 1872, under the name Scotch Education Department, as a committee of the Privy Council.

44. Social Science Research Council

The Council was created by the Science and Technology Act, 1965, following the report of the Heyworth Committee on Social Studies. Its objects include the encouragement and support of research in the social sciences, including education topics, by making grants and disseminating information and advice. It publishes *Social research supported by the SSRC* from its address at State House, High Holborn, W.C.1., and H.M.S.O. publishes its annual report as a House of Commons Paper. Information about the latest developments is given in a *Newsletter* issued three times a year, and for awards see the latest edition of *Postgraduate training in the social sciences* 196 : *a guide to SSRC studentships and fellowships.*

45. Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries

This was formerly under the Treasury but presented its seventh report, for the period 1961-1964 to the Secretary of State for Education and Science, the Secretary of State for Scotland, and the Secretary of State for Wales. In 1968 it published *Universities and museums: report on the universities in relation to their own and other museums.*

46. Statutes

These are not in any sense departmental publications but are issued by Parliament with the Royal Assent and printed by the Queen's Printer of Acts of Parliament (in practice the Controller of H.M.S.O.). They range from the various *Education Acts* to the *Children and Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act,*

1955. They were known by a number corresponding to the year of the sovereign's reign and the number of the statute in that year (e.g. *Mental Health Act*, 1959, 7 & 8 Eliz. 2. Ch. 72). Since January, 1963, it has consisted of calendar year and chapter number (e.g. *The Science and Technology Act*, 1965, is 1965 c.4). These can be approached through *Halsbury's Statutes of England, 2nd ed.* with its cumulative supplements, noter-up, and interim service volumes.

Local acts, such as the 1965 *University of Leeds Act*, are not included in volumes of public general acts but published separately. Local bills are printed by the promoters.

47. Treasury

The Treasury exercises important influence on all governmental activity. An aspect of this can be seen in its publication *Government and the arts* 1958-1964, H.M.S.O., 1964. The University Grants Committee and the Standing Commission on Museums and Art Galleries were formerly under the direct control of the Treasury. In 1968 the Training and Education Division published *Civil service training* 1966-67. In the face of an ever changing system the Treasury's *Her majesty's ministers and heads of public departments* attempts to advise a bewildered public.

48. University Grants Committee

The U.G.C. was formerly under the Treasury but as a result of the Robbins Report its position was reconsidered. On 10th December 1963, it was transferred to the Lord President of the Council and from the 1st April 1964, it became the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Education and Science, and academic opinion generally inclines to view this as a loss of its former independence.

The Literature of Education

I. WHITE PAPERS

Occasionally the Government issues a White Paper on important general policy, which then forms the basis of a Parliamentary debate. The White Paper of 1943 (*Educational reconstruction*) led to the Act of 1944, and that of 1956 (*Technical education*) led to various developments in the field of further education. Some may be highly controversial, for example *A university of the air* (Cmnd. 2922) or *Plan for polytechnics and other colleges* (Cmnd. 3006) and some might wish to ascribe their authorship to F. M. Cornford's young man in a hurry.

II. ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

These have been described in general above under Statutes. The law specifically relating to education is considered in G. Taylor and J. B. Saunders, *The new law of education*, 6th ed., 1965 (formerly known popularly as 'Wells and Taylor') or, in a form more comprehensible to the layman in G. R. Barrell, *Teachers and the law*, 3*rd ed.*, 1966. Readers can also consult *Major bills relating to education (England and Wales) 1944-1964* in *Education libraries bulletin* (University of London Institute of Education) Summer, 1965. Statutes not directly titled or concerned with education may include sections of great importance for education, e.g. the *London Government Act*, 1963.

The principal education act is that of 1944 (the 'Butler Act') with amending Acts in 1946, 1959, 1962, 1967 and 1968. Salaries of teachers and related matters are dealt with in *Remuneration of Teachers Act*, 1965 and *Teachers Superannuation Act*, 1967.

III. THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

The following are some of the main types of publication.

1. Statutory Instruments

The main lines of educational policy are laid down in various acts of Parliament, but it is usual for such acts to stipulate that the Minister shall make such regulations, on certain matters and subject to certain safeguards, as he may think fit. These regulations are known as Statutory Instruments and may be required to be laid before Parliament in draft or after they have been made. These are sometimes known as Regulations, sometimes as Schemes, and sometimes as Rules (though these Rules must not be confused with the other kind of Rules noted in section 4 below). An example of a Statutory Instrument is No. 2073, *The handicapped pupils and special schools amending regulations*, 1962, which was made by the Minister in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 33 of the *Education Act*, 1944. It is usual for an explanatory note to be added to (but *not* to be part of) a Statutory Instrument, explaining in simple terms its main purpose, and the note to no. 2073 will illustrate the sort of thing which is made the subject of a Statutory Instrument. 'These regulations amend the definitions of pupils handicapped by impaired hearing in order to take account of the greater use of residual hearing made possible by improved electronic aid and new techniques of special educational treatment'.

Before the *Statutory Instruments Act* of 1946 (which replaced the *Rules Publication Act* of 1893) Statutory Instruments were known as statutory rules, orders and regulations.

Most Statutory Instruments are available through H.M.S.O. but certain local Rules are neither printed nor on sale to the public. Lists of Statutory Instruments for all government departments are issued for each of the months January—May and July—November. There is also a half-yearly list (January—June) and an annual list. *The Index to Government Orders* published in alternate years indexes all orders in force and gives particulars of the powers under which they were made. The labyrinth can also be approached through *Halsbury's Statutory Instruments*.

The following may be used to illustrate the varying form of title:

The School Amending Regulations 1964 (S.I. 1964/1311)

The Teachers Superannuation Amending Rules 1964 (S.I. 1964/934)

The London Government (Education) (Interim Action) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1293)

2. Orders in Council

An order is made by the Queen by and with the advice of the Privy Council. The issue of some orders is expressly authorised by various modern statutes giving the government power to do so but subject in many cases to the right of Parliament to nullify the order by an address disapproving of it. Some orders are issued by virtue of the royal prerogative.

Orders in Council are usually published in the Statutory Instruments sequence, e.g. *The Secretary of State for Education and Science Order* 1964. (S.I. 1964/490).

3. Circulars and Administrative Memoranda

From time to time the Secretary of State issues short Circulars and Administrative Memoranda in order to interpret regulations, policy statements, etc. to schools and L.E.A.'s or to give other useful information. The broad distinction between Circulars and Administrative Memoranda is that Circulars announce policy or changes of policy and are always signed by the Permanent Secretary. Administrative Memoranda are more often informative documents, though they may announce changes in administrative procedure.

Circular 10/65, *The organisation of secondary education*, requested local education authorities to submit plans for a system of comprehensive secondary education. 'The purpose of this Circular is to provide some central guidance on the methods by which this can be achieved'. Administrative Memorandum No. 9/64 gave information about the Council for National Academic Awards. Although some Circulars and Administrative Memoranda deal with lesser matters these two examples are given to show that they are often of very great importance. Circulars and Administrative Memoranda are numbered consecutively throughout the year (C.1/62, 2/62, 3/62 etc. A.M. 1/62, 3/62 etc.), though before April 1959 they were numbered in sequence. Amendments may be issued from time to time and given the number of the addendum with the date of issue and the reference of the original document. For example, Circular 10/60 of 12th September, 1960 on the National Council for the Supply of Teachers Overseas has had two addenda. The most recent is 'Circular 10/60 Addendum No. 2 (21st July 1965)'.

Some Circulars and Administrative Memoranda are printed by and are on sale from H.M.S.O., but many are issued direct by the Department and are not readily obtainable by members of the public or interested bodies. Eventually H.M.S.O. publishes an annual bound volume, and curiously enough this includes *all* Circulars and Administrative Memoranda including those which were previously restricted! The key to Circulars and Administrative Memoranda is *Index to Department of Education and Science Circulars and Administrative Memoranda current on 1st January* 19... (List 10), which is arranged under subjects, e.g. 'Meals and Milk'.

From time to time pamphlets may be issued attached to or associated with Administrative Memoranda, e.g. A.M. 5/67 announced revised limits of cost for building projects at colleges of education. In December, 1967, the Department issued *Notes on the procedures for the approval of college of education building projects* which incorporated the changes and set out the new procedures.

4. Rules

It has been noted earlier that some Statutory Instruments are known as Rules and that there is another different type of publication also known as Rules. These are drawn up by joint committees of professional institutions and other interested parties, issued by the Secretary of State and published by H.M.S.O. Awards or examination regulations are commonly the subject of such Rules. Examples are:

Rules 110. *Rules governing the award of the Ministry's diplomas and certificates in art.*

Rules 123. *Arrangements and conditions for the Award of National Certificate and Diplomas in mining and Higher National Certificates in mining surveying.*

Rules 125. *Arrangements and conditions . . . for the award of diplomas in management studies . . .*

Rules 127. *Arrangements and conditions for the award of Higher National Certificates and Diplomas in Electrical and Electronic Engineering in establishments for further education in England and Wales.*

Amendments are published from time to time. This fact is recorded on the top right hand corner under the Rule's number.

5. Reports

The best-known of these is the annual report of the Secretary of State (entitled *Education in 1960 . . . 1961 . . . 1962 . . .* etc. until *1967* when it became *Education and science in . . .*) which is by statutory requirement presented to Parliament. It contains details of the various branches of education for which the Department is responsible, and surveys the year's progress. It includes lists of Statutory Instruments and all other publications during the year. Other appendices cover grants to youth and sporting organisations, research projects financed by the Department, overseas assistants, etc.

Closely linked to the annual report of the Secretary of State, though not required by statute, is *The health of the school child*, the report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Education and Science, which is published every two years. As well as surveying the general physical condition of school children and the work of the school health and dental services, it includes information on all kinds of illness and disability, from asthma to educational subnormality, and from goitre to epidemic infections. Often it includes special sections on things that have not been studied in detail for some years, for instance the 1958-9 report includes a chapter on plantar warts or verrucae. It is particularly valuable for the purposes of special education.

Other occasional reports are those issued by statutory and official but non-statutory bodies, councils, committees, etc.

(*a*) STATUTORY BODIES;

Two bodies required by the Education Act, 1944, are the Central Advisory Council for Education (England) and the Central Advisory Council for Education (Wales). These replaced the old Consultative Committee (under the Board of Education) which produced such valuable reports as the Hadow Reports of 1926, 1931 and 1933 on secondary, primary, and infant and nursery education. The two Councils 'advise the Minister upon such matters connected with educational theory and practice *as they think fit*, and upon any question referred to them by him'. In practice the Councils have not however completed any reports initiated by themselves.

At the time of the Crowther Report there were thirty members of the Central Advisory Council for Education (England) and a Ministry Assessor and a Secretary.

The Central Advisory Council for Education (England) has so far issued six reports. They are:

School and life, 1947, (the Clarke Report).
Out of School, 1948, (Council sat again under chairmanship of Sir Fred Clarke).
Early leaving, 1954, (the Gurney-Dixon Report).
15 to 18. 1959-60, 2v., (the Crowther Report).
Half our future, 1963, (the Newsom Report).
Children and their primary schools, 1967. 2v. (the Plowden Report).

(*b*) NON-STATUTORY BODIES (this list is not exhaustive);

These are set up, normally by a Minister, either as permanent bodies to advise on general policy in some particular field or as special committees to consider some definite question.

There are three non-statutory National Councils concerned with particular aspects of education. These are for further education, the training and supply of teachers, and art education.

(1) The National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce was set up in 1948 as the result of the recommendations of the Percy Committee

on higher technological education. Its first report was *The future development of higher technological education*, 1950, and led in 1955 to the establishment of the independent National Council for Technological Awards which is now succeeded by the Council for National Academic Awards, a degree-giving body. This work is described in *Administrative Memorandum*, no. 964. The N.A.C.E.I.C. report *Further education for commerce*, 1958, (the McMeeking Report), reviewed the field of commercial subjects and led to an expansion of opportunities in this area. Other reports have dealt with sandwich courses (Russell), a higher award in business studies (Crick), day-release (Henniker-Heaton), the public relations of further education (Alexander), and agricultural education (Dadd).

The Council established in March, 1964, a Committee on More Effective Use of Technical College Resources which published its first report in 1966 called *The size of classes and approval of further education courses* (Chairman until December 1966, Lord Pilkington; from January 1967, Sir Joseph Hunt). The most recent is *A report on the use of costing and other financial techniques in technical colleges*, 1969.

(2) The National Advisory Council on the Training and Supply of Teachers was established in 1949 and now considers the education of teachers and their distribution but not their conditions of employment or salaries. Its first report, 1951, was *Training and supply of teachers* and shows the Council doing its work of warning the Minister about the consequences of the increasing number of children entering schools. Its report *Three year training for teachers*, 1956, illustrates its efforts to improve teacher training. Further reports have been called *Demand and supply of teachers 1960-80*, 1962, *The future pattern of the education and training of teachers*, 1962, and *The demand for and supply of teachers 1963-1986*, 1965. This made the ninth report of the Council, which then 'fell apart' (*The Times* editorial of January 3rd, 1969, urging the need for a successor to this body.)

The Council's Standing Sub-Committee on Teachers for Further Education under the Chairmanship of Sir Lionel Russell issued *The supply and training of teachers for further education* in 1966.

(3) The National Advisory Council on Art Education was appointed in 1959 and its first report was published in the following year. The name of its Chairman, Sir William Coldstream, has been attached to this report which led to a National Council for Awards in Art and Design in 1961 under the chairmanship of Sir John Summerson. These reports have had a significant impact on the life of the colleges of art, and recently a minority of students has expressed dissatisfaction with the patterns now established.

(*c*) SOME OTHER OFFICIAL BODIES;

(1) The Secondary School Examinations Council was first established in 1917 to assist the Board of Education in its function as a co-ordinating authority for secondary school examinations and to give advice. One of its most famous reports was *Curriculum and examinations in secondary schools*, 1943, (Norwood Report) and more recent reports have led to the General Certificate of Education and the Certificate of Secondary Education. An extension to a wider audience of this work of advising the government has been its series of Examination Bulletins:

No. 1. *The Certificate of Secondary Education: some suggestions for teachers and examiners.*

No. 2. *The Certificate of Secondary Education: experimental examinations—mathematics.*

No. 3. *The Certificate of Secondary Education: an introduction to some techniques of examining.*

No. 4. *The Certificate of Secondary Education: an introduction to objective type examinations by Philip E. Vernon.*

In September 1964, the work of the Secondary School Examinations Council was taken over by the Schools Council for the Curriculum and Examinations, which is an independent body, described later.

(2) United Kingdom Advisory Council on Education for Management.

This was established in 1961 under the chairmanship of Mr J. W. Platt. Its duty

is to advise on management education in the technical colleges at levels beyond a university first degree or equivalent. Its first report was published in 1963 and called *Management studies in technical colleges*. A second report with the same title was prepared in August 1965.

(3) Youth Service Development Council.

This was created after the Albemarle report. The Minister responsible is the Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary and the Department of Education and Science publishes a bulletin called *Youth service*. A committee under the chairman ship of G. S. Bessey produced *Service by youth*, 1966, and under the Countess of Albemarle *A second report on the training of part-time youth leaders and assistants*, 1966.

(*d*) SPECIAL COMMITTEES;

From time to time the Secretary of State sets up various *ad hoc* bodies to consider special questions. Examples of the work of such committees and working parties are the Underwood Report (*Report of the committee on maladjusted children*, 1955), the Annan Report (*The teaching of Russian*, 1962), the Carr-Saunders Report (*Report of a special committee on education for commerce*, 1949), the Fleming Report (*The public schools and the general educational system*, 1944), the Albemarle Report (*Youth service in England and Wales*, 1960), and the Roberts Report (*Structure of the public library service in England and Wales*, 1959). Sometimes these special committees are appointed jointly by two government departments—for instance the Anderson Committee (*Grants to students*, 1960), which was appointed by the Ministry of Education and the Scottish Education Department. A committee on Research and Development in Modern Languages issued its *First report* in 1968 under the chairmanship of L. Farrer-Brown.

(*e*) TEACHERS' SALARIES;

This highly contentious subject is dealt with in a series of reports for the various branches of the profession. *Report of the committee on scales of salaries for the teaching staff colleges of education of England and Wales; Report of the arbitral body on salaries for teachers in primary and secondary schools, England and Wales;* and *Report of arbitral body on salaries for teachers in establishments for further education*. See also *Scales of salaries for teachers in primary and secondary schools (England and Wales); Scales of salaries for teachers in establishments for further education England and Wales*, 1967; and *Scales of salaries for the training staff of farm institutes and for teachers of agricultural (including horticultural) subjects England and Wales*. 1967. Salaries for university teachers were considered in the *98th report* of the National Board for Prices and Incomes noted above In view of the general displeasure amongst teachers of all kinds with the scales and the modes of determining them it seems possible that the present situation may be subject to review

6. Statistics of Education

Until 1960 the annual report had a large statistical section, but since 1961 only a few statistics are included at the back of the report and the bulk of the graphs and tables of statistical information are contained in a special annual publication entitled *Statistics of Education* first issued in three parts. A supplement to part 2 of the 1961 Statistics, giving details of G C.E. results and achievements, was issued in 1962; in subsequent years this information was given in part 3, until 1966 when the steady expansion of the volumes made a further division necessary. There are now six volumes each with titles:

Volume 1 Schools
Volume 2 G.C.E., C.S.E. and school leavers
Volume 3 Further education
Volume 4 Teachers
Volume 5 Finance and awards.
Volume 6 Universities

The introduction to these volumes should be read carefully. As even this more generous provision of data fails to answer some questions commonly asked, the

appearance in 1968 of *Statistics of education: special series* is especially welcome. No. 1 is *Survey of the curriculum and deployment of teachers (secondary schools) 1965-69; Part I: teachers.* 1968.

7. Pamphlet Series

The Board of Education issued a series of pamphlets, and these were followed, after the creation of the Ministry, by a new series, which has been continued by the Department of Education and Science. Pamphlets are usually (but not always) concerned with the curriculum. Some of these (e.g. No. 5, *Special educational treatment*) are out of print. Those currently in print are:

No. 3. *Youth's opportunity: further education in county colleges.*
No. 13. *Safety precautions in schools.*
No. 14. *Story of a school.*
No. 16. *Citizens growing up—at home, in school and after.*
No. 21. *The school library.*
No. 22. *Metalwork in secondary schools.*
No. 23. *Teaching history.*
No. 24. *Physical education in the primary school.*
Part 1.—*Moving and growing.*
No. 25. *Physical education in the primary school.*
Part 2—*Planning the programme.*
No. 26. *Language.*
No. 27. *Music in schools.*
No. 28. *Evening institutes.*
No. 29. *Modern languages.*
No. 33 *The story of post-war school building.*
No. 34. *The training of teachers.*
No. 35. *Schools and the countryside.*
No. 36. *Teaching mathematics in secondary schools.*
No. 37. *Suggestions for the teaching of classics.*
No. 38. *Science in secondary schools.*
No. 39. *Geography and education.*
No. 41. *Camping and education.*
No. 42. *Science in primary schools.*
No. 43. *English for immigrants.*
No. 44. *The sea in education.*
No. 45. *Use of books.*
No. 46. *Slow learners at school.*
No. 47. *The education of maladjusted children.*
No. 48. *Careers guidance in schools.*
No. 49. *Health in education.*
No. 50. *Progress in reading.*
No. 51. *The Commonwealth in education.*
No. 52. *Towards world history.*
No. 53. *Safety at school.*
No. 54. *Archives and education.*

Pamphlets are usually urbane and articulate, but down-to-earth, and are intended as pieces of advice, not as directives. They are usually written by members of Her Majesty's Inspectorate (a body of some five hundred and fifty members) but they remain officially anonymous.

Publications of a similar nature to Pamphlets are issued as occasional works, though not as part of the series. Typical titles are:

Not yet five.
Forward from school.
Primary education: suggestions for the consideration of teachers and others concerned with the work of primary schools, 1959, the successor to the old *Handbook of suggestions for teachers.*

A handbook of health education. John Blackie *Inside the primary school*, 1967, is unusual in the prominence given to its author's name. Although the purpose and character of these publications is the same, the last three are substantial works.

8. Education surveys

These are more substantial than the Pamphlet series and reveal a much greater consciousness of the importance of research. This new series began in 1967.

No. 1. *Units for partially hearing children.*
No. 2. *Drama.*
No. 3. *Language laboratories.*
No. 4. *Blind and partially sighted children.*
No. 5. *Parent/teacher relations in primary schools.*

9. Building Bulletins

These are issued from time to time. Some are practical guides to school design and renovation, e.g. No. 2. *Remodelling old schools;* others are reports on developments at home and overseas, e.g. No. 18 *Schools in the U.S.A.*, which is a 350 page full-scale study and which incidentally gives an illuminating picture of some aspects of life in American schools. Most Bulletins are generously illustrated with plans and photographs. Some have gone into a number of new editions or have had supplements added to them.

The following Building Bulletins are currently in print:

No. 1. *New primary schools.*
No. 3. *Village schools.*
No. 4. *Cost study.*
No. 7. *Fire and the design of schools.*
No. 8. *Development projects: Wokingham School.*
No. 9. *Colour in school buildings.*
No. 13. *Fuel consumption in schools.*
1st supplement.
2nd supplement.
No. 16. *Development projects: Secondary School, Amersham.*
No. 17. *Development projects: Secondary School, Arnold.*
No. 18. *Schools in the U.S.A.*
No. 19. *The story of Clasp.*
No. 20. *Youth service buildings: general mixed clubs.*
No. 21. *Remodelling old schools.*
No. 22. *Development projects: Youth club, Withywood, Bristol.*
No. 23. *Primary school plans: a second selection.*
The Department of Education and Science has published an unnumbered Building Bulletin, *Controlling dimensions for educational buildings.* This and the later issues are published in A4 size.
No. 25. *Secondary school design: sixth form and staff.*
No. 26. *Secondary school design: physical education.*
No. 27. *Boarding schools for maladjusted children.*
No. 28. *Playing fields and hard surface areas.*
No. 29. *Harris College, Preston.*
No. 30. *Secondary school design: drama and music.*
No. 31. *Secondary school design: workshop crafts.*
No. 32. *New problems in school design: additions for the fifth form.*
No. 33. *Lighting in schools.*
No. 34. *Secondary school design: designing for arts and crafts.*
No. 35. *New problems in school design: middle schools; implications of transfer at 12 or 13 years.*
No. 36. *Eveline Lowe Primary School London.*
No. 37. *Student residence.*
No. 38. *School furniture dimensions: standing and reaching.*
No. 39. *Designing for science: Oxford school development project.*
No. 40. *New problems in school design: comprehensive schools from existing buildings.*
No. 41. *Rosebery County School for Girls, Epsom, Surrey: sixth form centre.*
No. 42. *The co-ordination of components for educational building.*

10. Lists

This series of Lists, usually annual, give information which it is useful or convenient to give in tabular form.

Some of the important are as follows:

List 8.—*Local education authorities, excepted districts, and other divisional executives in England and Wales arranged under geographical areas: addresses and telephone numbers*

List 10.—*Index to Department of Education and Science circulars and administrative memoranda current on* 1st *January*, 19... (already mentioned above.)

List 42.—*List of special schools for handicapped pupils in England and Wales.*

List 69.—*Secondary education in each local education authority area*, now called, for example, *Local education authorities 1964-65: secondary education: awards to students: entries to colleges of education.*

List 70.—*List of independent schools in England and Wales recognised as efficient under Rules* 16.

List 71.—*Selected statistics relating to local education authorities in England and Wales.*

List 73.—*List of direct grant grammar schools in England and Wales.*

List 172.—*A compendium of teacher training courses in England and Wales . . .* This was until recently known by the title of *Establishments for the training of teachers in England and Wales.*

List 182.—*List of sandwich courses and block release courses in further education establishments in England and Wales.*

List 185.—*Full-time agricultural education in England and Wales.* (Published jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food).

Similar publications, though not *Lists*, are *Programme of short courses for teachers and others engaged in the educational service of England and Wales*, and *Programme of one term courses for qualified teachers.* These are distributed by the Department of Education and Science.

11. Reports on Education

In July, 1963, the Ministry began to publish a series of broadsheets. These have appeared monthly except for August, 1964, when *The educational system of England and Wales* was published without a number and not assigned to a month although in other respects identical with this series, which has now been superseded by a pamphlet with the same title issued directly by the Department of Education and Science in June 1966. The *Reports* are distributed free of charge by the Department and provide a valuable source of concise information on a very wide range of topics. Some titles, e.g. 'Education under social handicap', recur more than once.

12. Trends in Education

This is a quarterly journal published by the Department since January 1966. It is aimed at teachers, administrators, parents, students, and all those who have an interest in education but its special claim is that it has been created 'to provide a new means of communication both within the education service and between the service and its consumers'. The annual subscription is sixteen shillings including postage.

13. School meals service memoranda

One series of Department publications, the *School Meals Service Memoranda* also reflects changes and rising standards. This is seen, for example, in No. 19, *Family table service dining*, if the 1965 edition is compared with that of 1953. There is also a series of instructional films with lecture notes concerning school meals.

14. Museums and libraries

The Department has retained those responsibilities for the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Science Museum formerly exercised by the Ministry of Education. Both Museums have an excellent series of publications. The Victoria and Albert Museum has a sectional list (no. 55) of its own but the Science Museum's publications are included in *Sectional list no.* 2.

Under the *Public Libraries and Museums Act*, 1964, which came into force on 1st April 1965, the Secretary of State for Education and Science was given extensive supervisory powers. To assist him there is to be a system of national and regional advisory councils. The Department Circular 4/65 gives details of the new arrangements. In this Paragraph 2? draws particular attention to the educational aims of this Act. *Reports on education, no.* 34 of February 1967, was called' Public libraries and education' and included a news sheet *Education information* on *Using libraries, museums and other sources of information.*

The Library Advisory Council (England) and the Library Advisory Council (Wales) appointed a joint committee which published in 1968 *A report on the supply and training of librarians* which also takes into consideration the situation in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The Department is responsible for the National Lending Library for Science and Technology at Boston Spa which has its own series of publications.

The interest taken by the Department's Office for Scientific and Technical Information in libraries is seen in the report, commissioned from Sheffield University, called *Education and training for scientific and technological library and information work* by H. Schur and Prof. W. L. Saunders, and published in 1968.

15. University Grants Committee

Its purpose is to advise the Government on the needs of the universities, to administer the Parliamentary grants, and to steer general university policy. It issues annual surveys, five-yearly progress reports, and other reports on topics of special interest, such as *Report of the committee on Latin American studies*, (the Parry Report), or the *Report of the sub-committee on Oriental, Slavonic, East European and African Studies*, (the Hayter Report) and as evidence of the Committee's growing interest in the details of university life there is the *Report of the Committee on university teaching methods*, (the Hale Report). A new venture was its joining with the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department in the publication of *Audio-visual aids in higher scientific education*, (the Brynmor Jones Report). The impact of the Committee's work can be estimated and illustrated from, for example, its *Non-recurrent grants: notes on procedure*, 3rd ed. 1968.

In 1966 it began a series called *University building notes*, the first of which dealt with *Residential catering*, with the aim of assisting universities and their advisers with fruits of the U.G.C.'s experiences accumulated over the years. One on *Student residences*, 1967, was also issued as *Building bulletin*, no. 37. More purely academic matters are considered in *Enquiry into student progress*, 1968. When considering university topics it is almost inevitable that reports make wide-ranging proposals affecting organisations outside the immediate university sphere. An example is the *Report of the committee on libraries*, 1967, (the second of Dr Thomas Parry's reports for the U.G.C.).

The Committee also concerns itself with the fate of students after they have gone down in, for example, its report *First employment of university graduates 1964-1965*, 1966, and a similar report for 1965-66 in 1967.

It does not concern itself with the mode of establishing salary scales for university teachers and other employees.

16. Schools Council

In September, 1964, the work of the Secondary School Examinations Council was taken over by the Schools Council. An account of the origins of this change can be found in *Reports on education no. 29 February 1966, The Schools Council* and of its progress in its publications *Change and response. The first year's work: October 1964 to September 1965* and *The first three years 1964/7*, 1968. In these are listed the main fields of activity, the research projects commissioned by the Council at universities and other institutions, members of the Council and senior staff. The summer issue of *Higher education journal* (vol. 16, no. 5), 1968, is devoted chiefly to articles on the four major programmes through which the Council is carrying out its systematic review and renewal of the curriculum. Much of the work concerns the raising of the school leaving age but *Primary school*

French and *The teaching of English for immigrants* are reminders that it is not solely concerned with secondary education.

SOME OF THE SCHOOLS COUNCIL'S PUBLICATIONS.

(*a*) EXAMINATIONS BULLETINS (series taken over from the Secondary School Examinations Council)

No. 5. *The Certificate of Secondary Education: school-based examinations. examining, assessing and moderating by teachers.*
No. 6. *CSE experimental examinations: technical drawing.*
No. 7. *CSE experimental examinations: mathematics II.*
No. 8. *CSE experimental examinations: science.*
No. 9. *CSE trial examinations: home economics.*
No. 10. *CSE experimental examinations: music.*
No. 11. *CSE trial examinations: oral English.*
No. 12. *Multiple marking of English compositions.*
No. 13. *CSE trial examinations: handicraft.*
No. 14. *CSE trial examinations: geography.*
No. 15. *Teachers' experience of school based examining.* (*English and Physics*).
No. 16. *CSE trial examinations: written English.*
No. 17. *CSE trial examinations: religious knowledge.*
No. 18. *The Certificate of Secondary Education: the place of the personal topic-history.*

(*b*) CURRICULUM BULLETINS

No. 1. *Mathematics in primary schools.*
No. 2. *A school approach to technology.*

(*c*) WORKING PAPERS

No. 1. *Science for the young school leaver.*
No. 2. *Raising the school leaving age. A co-operative programme of research and development.*
No. 3. *English. A programme for research and development in English teaching.*
No. 4. *Science in the sixth form.*
No. 5. *Sixth form curriculum and examinations.*
No. 6. *The* 1965 *Monitoring Experiment. Part I.*
Part II.
No. 7. *Closer links between teachers and industry and commerce.*
No. 8. *French in the primary school.*
No. 9. *Standards in CSE and GCE* (*English and mathematics*).
No. 10. *Curriculum development. Teachers' groups and centres.*
No. 11. *Society and the young school leaver.*
No. 12. *The educational implications of social and economic change* (*Nottingham Conference, 1966*).
No. 13. *English for children of immigrants.*
No. 14. *Mathematics for the majority.*
No. 15. *Counselling in schools.*
No. 16. *Some further proposals for sixth form work.*
No. 17. *Community service and the curriculum.*
No. 18. *Technology and the schools.*
No. 20. *Sixth form examining methods.*
No. 22. *The middle years of schooling.*

(*d*) FIELD REPORTS. These are distributed by the Schools Council, 160 Great Portland Street, W.1.

No. 1. *New developments in mathematics teaching.*
No. 2. *French in the primary school.*
No. 3. *Technology in schools.*
No. 4. *Progress in primary mathematics.*
No. 5. *Science in the primary school.*
No. 6. *Project in compensatory education.* This number announced the publication of a series of bulletins to be obtained from the Council's Research

and Development Project in compensatory education housed at University College, Swansea.

(*e*) HUMANITIES FOR THE YOUNG SCHOOL LEAVER

An approach through classics.
An approach through English.

(*f*) The Schools Council Project Technology publishes from its base at Loughborough College of Education a *Bulletin*, *Occasional papers*, and other publications. In 1969 it will print *Computer education* on behalf of the Computer Education Group.

(*g*) OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Change and response: the first year's work: October 1964 to September 1965.
Examining at 16+: the Report of the Joint GCE/CSE Committee of the Schools Council.
The new curriculum (*a selection from Schools Council publications*).
Curriculum innovation in practice (*a report by J. Stuart Maclure of the Third International Conference, 1967.*)
Enquiry 1. Young school leavers (*Government Social Survey*).
Practical support for curriculum change: the young school leaver.

In September 1968 the Council issued the first of its Newsletter *Dialogue* in order to popularize its work and to invite the co-operation of teachers. This, and the previous title are published by the Council and not by H.M.S.O.

The Council, although fully aware of the danger of a monopolistic approach to educational publishing, was anxious to retain under its control the results of research and development following from a heavy investment of public funds in its work. To do this it has established Books for Schools Ltd., a consortium of commercial publishers. An example of this co-operation in action is *Scope: an introductory English course for immigrant children* which arose from its *Working paper no. 13.*

SCHOOLS COUNCIL WELSH COMMITTEE

Publications

Welsh: a programme of research and development.
Another year—to endure or enjoy?
Educational research in Wales.

17. Joint publications

From time to time the Department joins with other bodies in producing reports or information documents. Examples of this can be found in the titles listed already. Further examples are, with the British Council *Scientific research in British universities and colleges 1966-67* (in three volumes, the last of which concerns the social sciences and includes information from government departments and other institutions), and with the Ministry of Technology *Statistics of science and technology.*

IV. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE (Education Office for Wales)

Unlike the Scottish Education Department, this department is part of the Department of Education and Science. Most of its work is done in Cardiff. There is not a separate annual report but a section devoted to Wales and Monmouthshire in *Education and Science in . . .*

Many publications and committees are concerned with Wales as well as with England, but there are some which are peculiar to Wales only, and therefore a number of Welsh publications; many of them are bilingual.

The Central Advisory Council for Education (Wales) has concerned itself with more detailed questions than its English counterpart and some of its enquiries might in England have been the concern of special advisory committees. Typical reports are:

The county colleges in Wales, 1949, (the Aaron Report).
Arts in education: drama in the schools of Wales, 1954, (the Oldfield-Davies Report).
Education in rural Wales, 1958, (Chairman again Alun Oldfield-Davies. This report should not be confused with the earlier Pamphlet no. 3, with the same title).
Technical education in Wales, 1961, (Oldfield-Davies again Chairman).
Science in education in Wales today, 1965, (Llewellyn-Jones Report).

The activities of this Council are described in Section IV of *Education in 1964* (Cmnd. 2612). The Council, under the chairmanship of Professor C. E. Gittins when its terms of reference were for the first time the same as those the Central Advisory Council for England under the chairmanship of Lady Plowden, issued its report *Primary education in Wales*, 1967.

The office also has a Pamphlet series, but only two are currently listed as available.

No. 2. *Education in Wales, 1847 to 1947*. 1948.
No. 6. *Curriculum and the community in Wales*. 1952.

Wales has its own Circulars (but no Administrative Memoranda) published in English and usually but not always, in Welsh. These have their own serial numbering and can be found most conveniently in the Department's bound volumes of Circulars.

V. SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The system of Scottish education is described in the Department's *Public education in Scotland, 6th ed.*, 1967, which concludes with a selected bibliography covering the official publications still of value together with a few general works (mostly historical) from other sources.

A separate set of Statutes covers education in Scotland. These were consolidated in *Education (Scotland) Act* 1962 and have been added to by, for example, *Education (Scotland) Act* 1963 and *Teaching Council (Scotland) Act* 1965.

The main report and source of information is the annual *Education in Scotland* . . . published by H.M.S.O. and is a command paper. Some more detailed statistical information can be found in the Department's own publication *Statistics of students in vocational courses of further education in Scotland* but of greater importance is the series begun in 1967 *Scottish educational statistics* with the previous year's data.

Section 80 of the *Education (Scotland) Act*, 1962, requires the publication of the *Report of the accountant* appointed under the act and this gives details of the accounts of education authorities, governing bodies of grant-aided educational establishments, managers of approved schools, and governing bodies of educational endowments and so provides information of a kind not readily accessible south of the border.

Under the same Act of 1962 (sections 125-127) the Department publishes *Draft schemes*, and then *Schemes* which are given consecutive numbers. These are listed in the annual report.

Scottish Department of Education Circulars are numbered consecutively; e.g. *Circular no. 600 Reorganisation of secondary education on comprehensive lines*. They are listed in the annual report but, unlike those of Wales, not reprinted in the bound volumes. There are no separate Administrative Memoranda. Statutory Instruments relating to Scotland are given an additional number, e.g. *1965 No. 1298 (S. 58) Education, Scotland. The Education Authority Bursaries (Scotland) (Amendment No. 1) Regulations 1965*.

The Department publishes its own series of lettered lists, e.g. *List G. Handicapped pupils in Scotland*.

COUNCILS

There was an Advisory Council on Education in Scotland, first appointed in 1946, reconstructed in 1957 which, before expiring in 1961 issued reports on *Further education*, *The training of teachers*, and *Transfer from primary to secondary education* (to name only three).

The Standing Consultative Council on Youth Service issues reports through the Scottish Education Department; for example in 1961 it published *The training of part-time leaders*, in the following year *Recommendations on the long-term provision of professional training of youth leaders*, and in 1966 *Progressive joint training of part-time youth leaders*.

The Scottish Council for the Training of Teachers was required to send the Secretary of State for Scotland a report in accordance with Regulation 64 of the *Teachers (Training Authorities) (Scotland) Regulations*, 1958. The *Second report of proceedings* covers the period May 1961 to May 1964. Further information concerning teacher training can be found in the Scottish Education Department's *Teachers: education, training and certification. Memorandum on entry requirements* 196...

The *Teaching Council (Scotland) Act* 1965 established a General Teaching Council for Scotland with wide powers over the education and recognition of teachers but not of their salaries and conditions of service. One of its duties is the keeping of a register of teachers. Salaries are governed by *Remuneration of Teachers (Scotland) Act* 1967.

The Scottish Technical Education Consultative Council has a brief account of its work in *Education in Scotland in* . . . each year but more details can be found in its own annual report. It also publishes, with the Scottish Committee of the Central Training Council, a *Newsletter*. From time to time the Council establishes working parties on special aspects of technical education, e.g. the *Report of pre-apprenticeship courses committee* (the Arrell Report), 1962.

In 1965 the Department established the Consultative Committee on the Curriculum to maintain a continuous reivew of the curriculum as a whole, and began a series in 1967 called *Curriculum papers*:

1. *Decimal currency: stage* 1, and *Stage* 2.
2. *Organisation of courses leading to the Scottish Certificate of Education.*
3. *Modern studies for school leavers.*
4. *Going metric: implications for the primary school.*
5. *Going metric: implications for secondary schools.*

The Central Committee on English began in 1967 to publish a *Bulletin:*
No. 1. English in the secondary school—early stages.
No. 2. The teaching of literature.

The Scottish Certificate of Education publishes an annual report but since July 1966, its publications including the annual *Examination arrangements* and syllabus and examination papers are distributed by John Menzies & Co. Ltd. of Hanover Buildings, Rose Street, Edinburgh.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The Department issues publications similar to Department of Education and Science Pamphlets. One of the most useful of these is *Junior secondary education*, 1955, which formed a complete guide to the curriculum of the Scottish equivalent of the secondary modern school. The book *Primary education in Scotland*, 1965, is the report of the committee of which Mr J. Shanks was chairman and is also of great interest to those teaching in England and Wales. The Department publishes *Educational building notes:*

1. *Planning a secondary school.*
2. *Secondary schools: art rooms.*
3. *Secondary schools: music rooms.*
4. *Secondary schools: commerce rooms.*
5. *Secondary schools: science rooms.*
6. *Secondary schools: language laboratories.*

No. 2 onwards were published by H.M.S.O., Edinburgh.

The Scottish Education Department produces and distributes itself an annual *Directory of day courses*, obtainable from York Buildings, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2.

New publications are listed in an Appendix to the annual report. Those currently available are listed in H.M.S.O. *Sectional list* 36.

VI. NORTHERN IRELAND

The Ministry of Education in Belfast issues annual reports and other occasional publications. The title of this report takes the form, for example, *Education in Northern Ireland, 1963-64, being the report of the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland for the year ended 31st July 1964. Presented to Parliament by Command of His Excellency the Governor of Northern Ireland, January 1965.* This example is Cmnd. 476 and it should be noted that the Northern Ireland command papers have their own series of serial numbers. *Education statistics no. 1* was published in October 1965.

The annual report gives an Appendix of 'Acts of Parliament, statutory rules and orders, reports and other publications which, on 31st July . . ., were wholly or partly in force or of interest or of importance in educational administration.' The first section lists from those of Westminster with similar names by the inclusion of '(N.I.)' between the short title and the date of the statute. This list is comprehensive from 1923 but those Acts which have been wholly repealed are preceded by an asterisk. Statutory Rules and Orders made subsequent to 1st April 1948, are similarly treated, but of those made prior to that date only those still current are listed. The Belfast H.M.S.O. issues an annual bound volume of *Circulars*.

There is an Advisory Council for Education in Northern Ireland which issues reports; for example, it published in 1964 *Four short reports of the Advisory Council for Education in Northern Ireland: Cmd.* 471*: secondary school organisation; conditions of recognition; supply of teachers; selection procedure.*

In November 1963, the Minister of Finance appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Sir John Lockwood to 'review the facilities for university and higher technical education in Nothern Ireland, having regard to the Report of the Robbins Committee, and to make recommendations.' Its report led to the setting up of the New University of Ulster at Coleraine which is making the study of education one of its special features.

A review of mid-century developments can be found in *Educational reconstruction in Northern Ireland—the first fourteen years. An extract from the report of the Ministry of Education for the year* 1962-63, 1964.

The Youth Employment Service Board presented its first two annual reports to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance but the third and subsequent reports went to the Ministry of Education.

Functions relating to public libraries and museums, which were previously the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Local Government, were transferred by order in Council to the Ministry of Education with effect from 1st May, 1964. The library services, including school libraries, were considered by a committee sitting under the chairmanship of Dr J. S. Hawat in a report called *The public library service in Northern Ireland* (Cmd. 494).

Publications relating to Northern Ireland should be obtained from H.M.S.O., 7-11 Linenhall Streeet, Belfast, BT2 8AY, and not from London. There is an annual list of publications.

VII. ISLE OF MAN

Isle of Man educational policy is governed by the following Acts:
Education (Young People's Welfare) Act, 1944.
Education Act, 1949.
Education Act, 1955.
Education Act, 1961.

None of the above is published by H.M.S.O., but should be obtained direct from the island authorities: the Government Treasurer, Government Office, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Appendix

SOME REPORTS WITH THEIR POPULAR NAMES AND OFFICIAL DESIGNATIONS.

W. K. Richmond in his *Educational planning*, 1966, comments, 'Albemarle, Anderson, Ashby, Barloe, Beloe, Carr, Clarke, Coldstream, Crowther, Curtis . . . the never-ending alphabet of chairmen's names bears witness in England's touching faith in the collective wisdom of official reports'.

Precis and a table of some of the reports can be found in John Lello's *The official view on education*, 1964. A more comprehensive selection will be found in J. Stuart Maclure *Educational documents: England and Wales 1816-1967*, 1968. Appendix 2 of A. J. Peters *A guide to the study of British further education; published sources on the contemporary system*, 1967, is extremely useful as it distinguishes between reports issued under the chairmanship of the same person but on different subjects or with the same or a very similar title issued at differing times. It also lists reports sponsored by private institutions.

ALBEMARLE—Department of Education and Science. Youth Service Development Council. *A second report on the training of part-time youth leaders and assistants*, 1966.

ALBEMARLE—Ministry of Education. *The youth service in England and Wales*. 1960.

ANDERSON—Ministry of Education & Scottish Education Department. *Grants to students: report of the committee . . .* 1960.

ANNAN—Ministry of Education. *The teaching of Russian*. 1962.

ASHBY—Ministry of Education. *Organisation and finance of adult education in England and Wales*. 1954.

BARLOW—Lord President. *Scientific manpower*. 1946.

BELOE—Ministry of Education. Secondary School Examinations Council. *Secondary schools examinations other than G.C.E.: . . .* 1960.

BESSEY—Department of Education and Science. Youth Service Development Council. *Service by youth*. 1966.

BESSEY—Ministry of Education. *The training of part-time youth leaders and assistants*. 1962.

BOURDILLON—Ministry of Education. *Standards of public library service in England and Wales*. 1962.

BROWN—Department of Education and Science. Advisory Panel on Student Maintenance Grants. *A report*. 1968.

BRUNTON—Scottish Education Department. *From school to further education*. 1963.

BRYNMOR JONES—University Grants Committee. *Audio-visual aids in higher scientific education*. 1965.

CARR-SAUNDERS—Ministry of Education. *Report of a special committee on education for commerce*. 1949.

CHESTER—Department of Education and Science. *Report of the committee on football*. 1968.

CLARKE—Ministry of Education. Central Advisory Council for Education (England). *School and life*. 1947.

COLDSTREAM—Ministry of Education. National Advisory Council on Art Education. *First report*. 1960.

COLDSTREAM—Ministry of Education. National Advisory Council on Art Education. *Vocational courses in colleges and schools of art: second report*. 1962.

CROWTHER—Ministry of Education. Central Advisory Council for Education (England). *15 to 18*. 1959-60. 2v.

CURTIS—Home Office, Ministry of Health & Ministry of Education. *Report of the care of children committee*. 1946.

DADD—Department of Education and Science. National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce. *Report of the advisory committee on agricultural education 1966*. 1966.

DAINTON—Department of Education and Science. Council for Scientific Policy. *Enquiry into the flow of candidates in science and technology into higher education.* 1968.

DE LA WARR—Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, & Ministry of Education. *Report of the committee on further education for agriculture provided by the L.E.A.'s.* 1958.

ENGLISH—Ministry of Education. *General studies in technical colleges.* 1962.

FARRER-BROWN—Department of Education and Science. Committee on Research and Development in Modern Languages. *First report.* 1968.

FLEMING—Board of Education. *The public schools and the general educational system: . . .* 1944.

FREEMAN—Ministry of Education. National Advisory Committee on Art Examinations. *Report on proposed changes in the art examinations and in the length of the Diploma course.* 1957.

FULLWOOD—Scottish Education Department. *The teaching of classics in schools.* 1967.

GITTINS—Department of Education and Science. Central Advisory Council for Education (Wales). *Primary education in Wales.* 1967.

GURNEY-DIXON—Ministry of Education. Central Advisory Council for Education (England). *Early leaving.* 1954.

HADOW—Board of Education. *Education of the adolescent: report of the consultative committee.* 1926.

HADOW—Board of Education. *Report of the consultative committee on the primary school.* 1931.

HADOW—Board of Education. *Infant and nursery schools.* 1933.

HALE—University Grants Committee. *Report of the committee on university teaching methods.* 1964.

HAYTER—University Grants Committee. *Reports of the sub-committee on Oriental, Slavonic, East European and African Studies.* 1961.

HENNIKER-HEATON—Department of Education and Science. *Day release.* 1964.

HEYWORTH—University Grants Committee. *University appointments boards.* 1964.

INGLEBY—Home Office. *Report of the committee on children and young persons.* 1960.

HONEYMAN—Department of Education and Science *Report of the arbitral body on salaries in primary and secondary schools: London area.* 1967.

HOWLETT—Department of Education and Science. *Nutritional standard of the school dinner.* 1965.

HUNT—Department of Education and Science. Youth Service Development Council. *Immigrants and the youth service.* 1967.

JOHNSON—Ministry of Education. *A report on a survey of deaf children who have been transferred from special schools or units to ordinary schools.* 1963.

KELSALL—Ministry of Education. *Women and teaching.* 1963.

KILBRANDON—Scottish Home and Health Department. *Children and young persons, Scotland.* 1964.

LATEY—Lord Chancellor's Office. *Report of the committee on the age of majority.* 1967.

LLOYD—Department of Education and Science. *National film school: report of a committee to consider the need for a national film school.* 1967.

LOCKWOOD—Ministry of Education. Secondary School Examinations Council. *The General Certificate and sixth form studies: third report: . . .* 1960. (And further reports under this Chairman).

LOVEDAY—Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries. *Report of the committee on higher agricultural education in England and Wales.* 1946.

LUXMOORE—Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries. *Report of the committee on post-war agricultural education in England and Wales.* 1943.

MCMEEKING—Ministry of Education. National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce. *Report of the advisory Committee on further education for commerce.* 1959.

MCNAIR—Board of Education. *Teachers and youth leaders: . . .* 1944.
MADDEX—Department of Education and Science. *University teachers' superannuation: report of a working party.* 1968.
MAUD—Ministry of Housing and Local Government. *Management of local government.* 1967.
NEWSOM—Ministry of Education. Central Advisory Council for Education (England). *Half our future.* 1963.
NEWSOM—Public Schools Commission. *First report.* 1968.
NORWOOD—Board of Education. *Curriculum and examinations in secondary schools: . . .* 1943.
OLIVER—Department of Education and Science. Schools Council Joint GCE/CSE Committee. *Examining at* 16+. 1966.
PARRY—University Grants Committee. *Report of the committee on Latin American studies.* 1964.
PARRY—University Grants Committee. *Report of the committee on libraries.* 1967.
PERCY—Ministry of Education. *Higher technological education.* 1945.
PIERCY—Ministry of Labour. *Rehabilitation, training, and resettlement of disabled persons.* 1956.
PILE—Department of Education and Science. *Family pension benefits for teachers in England and Wales.* 1965.
PLATT—Department of Education and Science. *Management studies in technical colleges: a second report.* 1965.
PLATT—Ministry of Education. *Management studies in technical colleges.* 1962.
PLATT—Ministry of Health. Central Health Services Council. *The welfare of children in hospitals.* 1959.
PLOWDEN—Department of Education and Science. Central Advisory Council for Education (England). *Children and their primary schools.* 1967.
POWELL—Ministry of Health. Central Health Services Council. *The post-certificate training and education of nurses.* 1966.
ROBBINS—Committee on Higher Education. *Higher education.* 1963.
ROBERTS—Ministry of Education. *Structure of the public library service in England and Wales: . . .* 1959.
ROBERTS—Scottish Education Department. *Measures to secure a more equitable distribution of teachers in Scotland.* 1966.
ROBERTSON—Scottish Education Department. *Scottish teachers' salaries memorandum 1968.* 1968.
RODGERS—Scottish Education Department. *Ascertainment of children with hearing defects.* 1967.
ROSSE—Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries. *Universities and museums: report on the universities in relation to their own and other museums.* 1968.
RUSSELL—Department of Education and Science. National Advisory Council on the Training and Supply of Teachers. *The supply and training of teachers for further education.* 1966.
RUSSELL—Ministry of Education. *Teachers for further education.* 1961.
SCHUR—Department of Education and Science. *Education and training for scientific and technological library and information work.* 1968.
SCOTT—Ministry of Health. *The training of staff of training centres for the mentally subnormal.* 1962.
SEEBOHM—Home Office. *Report of the committee on local authority and allied personal social services.* 1968.
SPENS—Board of Education. *Report of the consultative committee on secondary education with special reference to grammar schools and technical high schools.* 1938.
SUMMERFIELD—Department of Education and Science. *Psychologists in education services.* 1968.
SUTHERLAND—Department of Education and Science. Council for Scientific Policy. *Report of the working party on liaison between universities and government research establishments.* 1967.

SWANN—Department of Education and Science. Committee on Manpower Resources for Science and Technology. *The flow into employment of scientists, engineers and technologists.* 1968.

THOMSON—Scottish Education Department. *Physical education in the primary school.* 1968.

TODD—Royal Commission on Medical Education 1965-68. *Report.* 1968.

UNDERWOOD—Ministry of Education. *Report of the committee on maladjusted children.* 1955.

URWICK—Ministry of Education. *Education for management: . . . report of a special committee.* 1947.

WEAVER—Department of Education and Science. *Report of the study group on the government of colleges of education.* 1966.

WILLIS JACKSON—Ministry of Education. *The supply and training of teachers for technical colleges: . . .* 1957.

WORDIE—Department of Education and Science. *Report of the committee on scales salaries for the teaching staff of colleges of education.* 1967.

WORDIE—Department of Education and Science. *Scales of salaries for teachers in primary and secondary schools. England and Wales, 1967.* 1967.

YOUNGER—Home Office. *Detention of girls in a detention centre: interim report of the Advisory Council on the Penal System.* 1968.

YOUNGHUSBAND—Ministry of Health & Department of Health for Scotland. *Report of the working party on social workers in the local authority health and welfare services.* 1959.

ZUCKERMAN—Ministry of Labour & Advisory Council on Scientific Policy. *Scientific and engineering manpower in Great Britain.* 1956. (And further reports in 1959 and 1961).